For The N. Y. Tribune. Is thorns on the rose of life must grow, If thorns on the rose of the muse grow, and thy worn-out pulse is beating low, and the fiery cross of toil and thought fo the verge of madness thy brain hath wrought, fill God, and Man, and Life, and Doom, Are lost in a whirling maze of gloom, That o'er the listless soul abides, As a gray mist sleeping on occan-tides; And thou canst not weep, nor pray, nor sing, No mortal touch shall thy healing bring.

But wander away from the city's hum, Where the peace of God on the hills lies dumb. Though the dew of thy youth hath ceased to shine, And the wide earth lost its glow divine, Yet drink like water the mountain's breath, And lose in living thy fear of death; Look into the lily's stainless heart, And hiss the violet s lids apart Till their sacred soul and eyes of love Give thee a message from heaven above. Then shall the soft and silent air Lie on thy bot lips like a prayer, And the vanished brightness Glow again in the beavens blue— The snowy fleece of a wandering cloud, That hears the red thrush singing loud, And fleats and soars till its life is done,

Fused in the broad light of the sun, Too high to hear the passionate breeze, Heavy with scents from the blossomed trees Or when the chimes from the steeple ring, Waken thy sense to their stroke and swing, And the long vibration of the bell Like a dream upon thine ear shall dwell; Till the new clang, with sudden roar, Repeat its senerous call once more, And thrills its slow, metallic tone O'er heart and brain like a dying moan Till the green leaves shiver, and the wind Flies fast to leave that plaint behind. Or lie in the purple-feathered grass, That the soft airs ripple as they pass Till the hill-side waves like a sunny sea, And rocks the yellow-banded bee, Whose droning song shall fill thy brain, And charm to music its hidden pain; And the bobolink's chatter mocks the brook In its tinkling laugh through the loneliest nook; And the sights and sounds of the Summer day

IMPORTANT RUBBISH.

And the sights and sounds or sing, and pray.

Shall teach thee to weep, and sing, and pray.

A. W. H.

ANOTHER AMERICAN DISCOVERY. We have already briefly alluded, in THE TRIBUNE,

to the important discovery mentioned in the following article, which we find in Dickens's Household Words: We have in one of our former numbers shown how

We have in one of our former numbers shown how art and science have been brought to bear upon things before thought worthless: how the refuse of the smithy, the gas-worke, and the slaughter-house have been made to yield products the most valuable, results the most beautiful. We are now about to rolate how another useful step has been made in our Penny Wisdom.

Wisdom.

The iron wealth of England is a proverb in the most remote corners of the world. It produces the enormous amount of three millions of tuns annually. We expert to all parts of the world iron and steel to the yearly value of ten millions sterling, and ma-chinery and tools to the extent of two millions-sums chinery and tools to the extent of two millions—sums that equal the revenue of more than one kingdom. In traveling through the iron districts of England it

In traveling through the iron districts of England it is impossible to avoid being struck with the vastness of the works carried on in those places. A journey through our mining districts—where undying fixmes leap forth from hundreds of volcances, and around which nothing is discoverable but blackened piles of cinders and unsightly slag—will not be easily forgotten. For scores and scores of miles the traveler beholds these apparently interminable heaps of refuse ore. Carts, wagons, and trucks may be seen on all sides, occupied in the endless task of removing this metallic incumbrance of the smelting-works. Hundreds of laborers are engaged in conveying to remote and undisturbed spots the enormous piles of black, friable, clinkery-looking stuff—the slag that day by day and hear by hour is produced by the smelters of iron ore. Some is flung down deep gullies, and hidden in the dark, yawning recesses of ravines, when haply any such are to be found. Some is caployed in the hardening of rotten toadways, where it is made to

haply any such are to be found. Some is employed in the hardening of rotten toadways, where it is made to perform a very unsatisfactory sort of duty for stone. Occasionally it is shot into the sea, when near enough for that purpose, which however is not often the case. Of the actual extent of this rubbish-production some idea may be formed when it is stated, as it has been on very good authority, that in the removal of all this waste slag from the furnace-mouths of the United Kingdom not much less than half-a million sterling is annually expended. Indeed, it has been calculated Kingdom not much less than half-a million steeling is annually expended. Indeed, it has been calculated that in round numbers there are at the present time fully six milions of tons of this refuse material produced in one year. At this rate it would be easy to imagine the gullies, pits and ravines of the iron districts becoming filled up at no very remote period, when iron masters would have to go further in search of secluded spots whereon rubbish might be shot.

the philosopher who by the aid of scientific ob-turn all this perplexing mass of unproductive refuse to good and profitable account—how by a simple method we may convert this ugly, uscless clinker method we have convert his ugity, useress chaker into a beautiful means of ornamentation, and make it an indestructible and economical agent in the construction of public works and dwelling-houses—surely the man who can accomplish this deserves some thanks at our hand.

truction of public works and dweining noises—sately
the man who can accomplish this deserves some
thanks at our hands.

All this has been accomplished by the patient research of Dr. W. H. Smith of Philadelphia, United
States, who recently delivered a lecture on the subject
to the members of our Society of Arts. In this interesting discourse the lecturer pointed out the brittle and
useless character of the mineral refuse of smeltingfurnaces, at present known under the name of slag.
A careful analysis of this hitherto-rejected product of
our iron works shows that it is composed, in the main, A careful analysis of this hitherto-rejected product of our iron works shows that it is composed, in the main, of lime, silica, and alumina, with an occasional admixture of magnesia and sulphur. In all parts of the world the same results are arrived at. The slag of France or Sweden differs in no cesentials from that of Britain or the United States. It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader of the similarity in the process of smelting orce and the vast operations of Nature beneath the crust of the earth, where, by a like agency of heat mountainous deposits of igneous rocks are constantly thrown off.

The rocks of this origin are met with in stapendous masses, in most parts of the world. While Nature on the one hand employs her igneous products in the

The rocks of this origin are met with in stupendous masses, in most parts of the world. While Nature on the one hand employs her igneous products in the construction of gigantic mountain-palanes, man, well aware of their great value, equally applies those rocks, under the names of granite, ledspar, basait, greenstone, syenite, porphyry, serpentine, &c., in the construction of his most claborated archichitectural edifices. High geological authorities tell us that if we examine the composition of the crust of the globe, we shall find that of all the earths and earthy substances therein, three only will be ascertained to constitute its great bulk, namely, silies, alumina, and inne-precisely those which mainly compose the slag of the smelling house.

The worker in ores when he is occupied with his The worker in ores when he is occupied with his blast-furnace is in fact but repeating on a small scale the grandest operations of Nature deep in the bowels of the earth. Heat is the great first agency employed by Nature and by the Philosopher in the decomposition and recombination which produce some of the most beautiful and useful products with which we are acquainted. Dr. Smith has shown that the rubbish of the smelting-house is identical in character, and equally valuable, with most of the igneous rocky substances.

Like many other valuable discoveries, this result was arrived at while sear-hing for something else. It is well to relate how this truth, so interesting in itself is well to relate how this truth, so interesting in itself apart from commercial results, was seized upon by the American philosopher, since it may tend to encourage such as may be toiling in other fields of research. Impressed with a conviction of the influence of electicity upon life, health, and disease, Dr. Smith, at that time a practitioner in Philadelphia, commenced a series of experiments in electro-agencies on the human frame. Success in that question induced him to carry his researches to vegetable life, and from animate he was led to direct his observations to inauturate objects. Mineral matter received attention from him, and, weighing wall the mate he was led to direct his observations to insulmate objects. Mineral matter received attention from him, and, weighing well the geological facts alluded to above, Dr. Smith bent the energies of his mind to trace the effects of electricity in all these combinations and reproductives.

tions and reproductions. Comparing the condition and character of slag with that of the igneous rocks of Nature, he felt that to electric agency must be attributed the cause of the great difference existing between them. In order to test this he took a piece of the vitrified mass of slag hot from the furnace-mouth, and applied to it a metallierod. At the point where this electric conductor came in contact with the substance the vitrified mass assumed a pulverulent character; several rods were employed, and at each point of contact similar changes in the condition of the slag were observable. The electricity rapidly engendered during the smelting process was parted with as quickly on the application

of the metal conductors, and hence the sadden and

of the metal conductors, and hence the sadden and marked change in the condition of the mineral. In order more fully to test this theory the experi-menter threw a quantity of the molten slag, fresh from the furnace-mouth, into water. Every atom of the inguid being a good conductor of electricity rapidly absorbed it as it lowered the temperature of the mass; and the immediate consequence was that the mineral matter fell into a course powder entirely deprived of its fermer cobesion or solidity.

From these triels Dr. Smith felt convinced that his electrical theory was correct, and that it was to the

From these triels Dr. Smith felt convinced that his electrical theory was correct, and that it was to the rapid giving forth of its electricity by suiden cooling in contact with conducting media that sing owed its britle character—in other words its want of cohesion and its tendency to pulverize. He reflected that the graft masses of igneous rocks upheaved from the center of heat were in a position for grafually cooling; their gigantic extent would ensure that result—hence their extreme hardness and durability.

ing; their gigantic extent would ensure that result—hence their extreme hardness and durability.

With the view of completely testing the accuracy of his electrical theory, Dr. Smith caused a quantity of slag fresh from the smelting-furnace to flow upon a non-conducting substance where it was allowed to cool much more gradually than was usually the case.

To his great delight he found that he had obtained a most complete verification of his opinion. The product thus obtained had entirely lost its semi-vitreous and frisble character, and assumed a dense. vitrous and frishle character, and assumed a deuse, solid, and rocky nature capable of resisting the heav-iest blows, and altogether assuming the poculiarities

iest blows, and altogether assuming the peculiarities of the igneous rocks.

Having obtained this result, the experimenter proceeded to other trials. By continuing the molten sing when removed from the furnace at a high temperature in an over, where it was afterward allowed to cool very gradually, and then ran into molds of a non-conducting substance, the material was found to have become altogether de-vitrified and to have teken a beautifully veined and granulated character of extreme hardness, approaching to the solidity and strength of the finest marble. By varying the heat applied, by the admixture of coloring matters, and by a subsequent polish applied to the surface, the experimenter has succeeded in producing a perfect imitation of cornelian, agate, malachite, or any other of the

menter has succeeded in producing a perfect innearon of cornellan, agate, malachite, or any other of the more valuable mineral products.

Here then we see how an inquiry having for its object the clucidation of a purely scientific theory has led the inquirer by imperceptible steps to a most valuable discovery, by means of which many million of tons of hitherto refuse matter may be converted into really useful and valuable materials for the builder,

really useful and valuable materials for the builder, the srchitect, and the decorator.

Already, in America, the slag of iron furnaces, in its new character, is employed for paving purposes with the most complete success—whole thoroughfares having been for several years laid down with this material without any perceptible wear of the surface. In the form of building-bricks it is likewise in considerable use; and builders in some of the principal cities of the United States testify to the perfect adaptation of such bricks, and to their great superierity and economy over the common clay-brick. It is not easy to limit the application of this valuable rubbish. Wherever durability is required, united with peculiarity of form, there the prepared slag will be found perfectly adapted; for, inasmuch as it can

with peculiarity of form, there the prepared siag win be found perfectly adapted; for, inasmuch as it can be cast into molds of any shape, all labor spent in hewing and cutting marble or stone is avoided. It is perfectly compact at d impervious and therefore ad-mirably suited for the construction of aque lucts of any size. It remains unacted on by chemicals of the greatest strength, consequently may be employed for making gas-piping, as it will last out many of the or-dinary from pines.

making gas-piping, as it will last out many of the ordinary iron pipes.

When wrought in its higher character, run into
suitable moids, and poinhed more brilliantly than
marble or porthyry, it will furnish pillars, facades,
slabs, &c., for the ornamentation of mansions, halls,
and public building at a price and in a style not hitherto attained. We have specimens of this beautifully pelished material before us, and certainly we
can are in it that which is likely to bring about a
complete revolution in house-architecture. Who will
be content with porous bricks, perishable stuccowork, or soft, crumbling stone, when such a lamantine, correlian-like material is to be had, that shall
defy the action of London-smoke and factory-vapors?
We can picture in our minol's eye a new Belgravia,
a second Tyburnia, rising up at the bidding of some
adventurous Cubitt or Peto, built with slag-bricks
and faced with a polished front of surpassing brilliancy, in the most exquisite forms, and apparently
composed of marble, agate, cornelian, porphyry, and
variabilia. If a shade of dust or snoke astite on it

and faced with a poissed front of surpassing officiancy, in the most exquisite forms, and apparently composed of marble, agate, cornelian, porphyry, and malachite. If a shade of dust or smoke settle on it, the first shower of rain restores it to its original brilliancy. Time will have little if any effect on it; and as for repairs or beautifying every third or fourth year, such one would never be needed. All this we expect to see before many seasons shall have passed over us.

It is impossible to over estimate the advantages likely to arise from this new branch of industry, so simple in its application, yet so widely available in most European countries, not only with the refuse-products of iron works, but with those resulting from the smelting of copper, lead, and zinc ores. The rough slabs or tiles for pavements or roofing can be sold with a large profit at fourpence-halfpenny the foot. When highly poished, at eighteenpence. In its more finished and ornamented forms, for architectural purposes, this material possesses of course a much greater value, dependent on its durability and beauty.

Regarding this important discovery from whatsoever point of view, whether in reference to the vast quantity of now useless refuse that may be made valuable, to the many interests that may be made valuable, to the many interests that will be benefited by it—iron-massies, copper smelters, builders, architects, house-decornors, and water-companies—we cannot

it—iron-masters, copper smelters, builders, architects bouse-decorators, and water-companies—we canno but look upon it as one of the most promising results of modern science in an age peculiarly fruitful in mar-velous inventions, and rich in its daily Penny Wisdom.

We have in a previous paper shown the marvelous wers of electricity in the production of light. Here we find the same subtle element busily employed in making mere rubbish a beautiful and useful adjunct subservient to the improving of our smelted metals and other products of the furnace we dare not and other products of the furnace we dare not venture to predict. We will content ourselves with directing the attention of founders, assayers, and all workers in metal, glass and porcelain to the subject.

THE BLACK RIVER CONFERENCE AND SLAVERY .-We give below the resolutions adopted by this Conference, which met at Weedsport, Caynga County,

ference, which met at Weedsport, Cayaga County, last week, Bishop Janes presiding:

Resolved. That as the evils of Slavery are inherent and can never be corrected, we piedge ourselves as a Conference to make no compromise with this monster sin.

Resolved, That we will personally gird ourselves for the strife, and that our aggressions shall never chase until the represed is rolled way from our gates and oppression with all its blighting curses shall be exterminated from the Church and the world.

Resolved, That the delegates who shall be elected by this body to attend the next General Conference are hereby instructed not to vote for the creation of any new Conference in Slaveholding territory without the institution of a rule making non-slaveholding a condition of Clurch membership, and that they use all judicious means to prevent the appropriation of Missionary funds in such direction as might in any degree promite oppression.

Missionary funds in such direction as high in any argues pro-me te opperation.

Resulted That the said delegates be further instructed to use their influence in the General Conference to secure as an answer to the question, "What shall be done for the extirpation of "Slavery "the adoption of the following: "Hereafte let no "Slavery "The adoption of the following: "Hereafte let no "slaveloider be admitted into the Church." Resulted, That the said delegates be further instructed to use their best endeavors for the insertion in our Book of Discipline of a rule prohibiting slaveholding in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Church.

Resolved. That though we see nothing in the general rules conflicting with direct legislation abolishing Slavery in the Church, we heartily concur in the resolution of the Wisconsin Conference recommending the emendment of the general rule on Slavery so as to forbid. The buying, selfing and holding of a "human being as a slave."

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The City Temperance Alliance and the Alliance of the Twenty-second Ward held an interesting meeting on Friday evening at the Methodist Church in 43d-st., near 8th-av

Mr. C. C. LRIGH, President of the City Temperance Alliance, made a few remarks, and the meeting was opened by prayer by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Louns-BURY, and singing by the choir.

The Rev. Mr. WARREN, Secretary of the City Ten perance Alliance, read a report-previous to which he said that this Alliance was not at variance with any other Temperance organization as had been repre-sented by one of the daily journals.) The following is sented by one of the daily journals.) The following is a brief abstract: "The City Temperance Alliance have labored dili-

a brief abstract:

"The City Temperance Alliance have labored diligently for several years past to procure the enforcement of the law in reference to the sale of rum, and through their efforts the ordinance to prevent the sale of liquor in groceries or other places than hotels by withholding licences was passed by the Common Council, and by this means last year more than 2,500 grogeries were prevented from obtaining licenses; Through their exertions the late Mayor and two Aldermen were indicted by the Grand Jury for granting illegal licenses and their prosecution were only prevented by the lack of funds to carry it on. In the Ninth Ward no licenses were granted, and in all cases where suits were brought against parties in that Ward for illegal rumselling the Alliance were successful, although they had many obstacles to contend against. Now, to test the question of rum-selling between the 1st of May and the Fourth of July, a groceryman in the Eighteenth Ward was tried in the District Court before Justice Meeks and convicted. Descring to have the law decided beyond cavil the Alliance has instituted proceedings in the highest City Courts against the proprietors of the first-class hotels in Broadway.

Mr. Horack E. Smith, who was employed as Prosecuting Attorney against the liquor-dealers in Massa-

chusetts, was introduced. He said: The great question now is the character and enforcement of the present Prohibitory Liquor Law. We have had law spread over our statute books for the past hundred years—law attempting to regulate the sale of spirits—and yet this business of making drunkards has gone on uninterrupted. Annually thirty thousand human beings have sunk into a drunkards graves, and annually thirty thousand human beings have been manufactured in their places. The law on the statute book was not good; it was inefficient; it was wrong because it allowed the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage; it was false in theory and utterly inefficient in practice. To enforce theory and utterly inefficient in practice. To enforce that law it was necessary to use rum-soaked men as witnesses. "I have known men to come upon the "stand who were habitual drinkers, and after having "taken a solemn oath declare that they could not tell "rum, gin, brandy, or any other liquor, and therefore "the law was ineffectual."

"the law was ineffectual."

The new law assumes that the public good does not require the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage; it assumes that it is wrong in every respect. Under this law of search and seizure you can bring the liquor into court, and bad as it is, it will be good evidence. Shall the liquor dealers resist the law which the Government have present for the protection of the communication. Shall the liquor dealers resist the law which the Government have passed for the protection of the community! If so, then we might as well cust aside the laws and say that Government is a failure. This law will be sustained by the Judicial tribunals, and to be carried out it must be sustained by the community. If it is carried out in the City of New York there is an onerous duty imposed upon the Temperance community at large. If they give it their attention it can be executed.

Mr. Bogant next made some remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

The Commissioners of Police met on Friday afternoon in the Mayor's Office for the trial of Policemen charged with violation of the Department regula-

tions: Policeman McManus charged with conduct unbecoming an efficer was first put on trial. The Commissioners, after hearing the evidence in the matter concluded to dismiss the complaint.

The case of Officer Daniel Lynn, charged with as-

sisting in the escape of Lewis Baker, the murderer, was next called. Lynn appeared by counsel, who stated that no affida vits had been made to his knowledge against his client, although

The Mayor remarked that it was by his order that Lynn was en-pended, and he was led to that course by the charges that had appeared sgainst Lynn in the nowspapers.

Mr. Phillips, the counsel, said Lynn had been committed to prison by the City Judge, no time being allowed him to obtain defense or ball. There had been no warrant issued sainst him.

Recorder Smith manifested great surprise that such

Recover Smith manifested great surprise that state a course should be preused against any man. He thought the City Jedre should have demanded \$10,000 bail of Lyan.

Mr. Phillips demanded under the circumstances of the case that the complaint should be dismissed, still the Recorder expressed himself unwilling to vote in that way.

Judge Stuart at this time entered the room, and was alsed in relation to the matter, when he replied that there were papers against Lyan, but they had not for repecial reasons, been sent before the Grand Jury. He had told the Recorder corrective the matter, the matter of the matter of the correction to the matter.

wen sent before the Grand July. He had too the hoster of coverning the matter.

A dispute here arose between Judge Stanrt and the tecorder, the former stating that he had given the latter full articulars as to Lynn's case.

The District-Attorney was sent for, but he knew of the papers against Lyman. The case was finally postponed till no papers against Lyman. The cose was many postponed the next Friday.

After the trial of another petty case the Board ad-

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR TO CENSUS MARSHALS.

No. 119 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., June 9, 1855. To the Census Marshals of the City and County of New-York: Your particular attention is called to the following circular from the Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, the Secretary of State, in reference to the preparation of the census statistics and other matters.

D. C. HENDERSON. Secretary of the Convention of Marshals.

Secretary's Office, Albany, June 5, 1835.

The many letters of inquiry addressed to this office having shown that there are some subjects connected with the Cenaus near which there is entertained a diversity of opinion, the attention of the Marshas is invited to the following Circular:

First: The name of each person is to occupy one line of Schedule No. 1, and the age, sex, do., of each person is to be entered in the appropriate column.

Necond: The value of farm houses will appear in column 3, and the whole value of farms and of all buildings thereon is column 18.

Third: The length of any person's residence in a town or city is is in no way effected by any division of such town or city or by any change of name; but for the purposes of inquiry No. 13 such town or city could be considered as having been originally of its present name.

town or city could be considered as having been originally of its present name.

Fourth: An "Alica" [column 17] is a person born without the jurisdiction of the United States, and not of parents who are American citizens. When an atien is naturalized, his minor children become naturalized also, but his wife does not.

Fifth: For the purpose of inquiry, No. 29, it is sufficient if the person own land between than in this State.

Sixth: Where a form lies in two or more districts, the statistics of the whole should be taken by the Marshall in whose district the occupant resides. Detacned parcels of land should be taken where they lie if cultivated by a person residing in another district. In cases where last year's tenant has removed, the Marshals will be obliged to obtain statistic from the best means of information within their reach.

Screent: In column 27, pleasure carriages, &c., should not be included.

Screath: In column 27, peasant extract, included.

Righth: The inquiries in columns 70, 79, 39, 21, relate to the 1st of June, 1855.

Ninth: In cases where any of the domestic animals mentioned in the schedules are kept by those who occupy no lead the aggregate number in the district so kept may be cutered under the head of "Remarks" on the bottom of schedule V., VI. Those thus enter-d should not sho by put in schedule IV.

Tenth: Where a manufacturing establishment is divided by a district line, the inquiries should be made by the Marshal is

district line, the incurres anomale of the startain is whose district the office is located.

Eleventh: The word "miscollansons" will often need to be entered in columns 114 and 117, where the business of the shop, it, is custom work or of that character. All mechanic shops, saw mills, and mills of other kinds should be piscod in this saw mills, and mills or course whether that have occurred between Tuelfits: Murriages and deaths that have occurred between tuelfits: Marriages and June 1, 1855, and none other, should be entered the same of the course of the

Traciffit: Marriages and deaths that have occurred between June 1, 1854, and June 1, 1853, and some other, should be entered in schedule IV.

If Marshals find themselves unable to finish theroughly their enumeration within the time allowed by law their districts will, upon application to this office, be divided and other Marshals appointed for a part. Such applications should always be accompanied by a concise description of the proposed line of division, and the name of a person to be appointed in the new district prepriy recommended. It is desirable that, when convenient those persons who furnished the names at first should be consulted in such case. In some instances an interpretar will be indispensable to the proper discharge of your duties. The Boards of Supervisors and Commen Councils will probably silow for the expense attending this when satisfied of its necessity. If any Marshal shall be unable to complete the census of his district by the first day of July, or even by the 5th, he will not cease from his labor in consequence of the expiration of the time, but will proceed diligently till the state is completed, and when done forthwith file his return and duplicate as required by law. In cases of doubt they should at once address this Department.

Arthur Marshals have been appointed in every election district of the State. Still it may possibly happen, from death, removal, egilect, or other causes, that in some districts of the State the snear length are being taken, while this department remains remeant of the feet.

gettleman he will conter a secretary of State.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

FIRES.

THE PEARL-ST. FIRE. The following are the losses and insurance of the

occupants of the building No. 258 Pearl-st., in which a fire occurred on Friday night, as reported in Saturday's TRIBURE. Loss of George Magnire, plain and ornamental japanner, about \$700 or \$800; insured \$600 in the National Insurance Co. About \$150 worth of property in Maguire's premises belonging to different parties was destroyed. Loss of George N. Mul'an, dealer in druggists' and perfumers' glassware, about \$75 or \$100; insured \$1,000 in the Lenox and \$1,000 in the Market Insurance Companies. Loss of Smith & Ketcham, japan and britannia ware dealers, about \$1,000; insured \$2,000 in the St. Nicholas and \$1,700 in the Fulton Insurance Companies. The building owned by Robert B. Collins is insured \$3,500 in the Empire City Insurance Company; damage about \$500.

FIRE IN WALL-ST.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday moining a fire was dis-covered in the building No. 107 Wall-st, occupied by severa persons as offices. The fire originated in the tourth s ory and was confined to that floor by the exertions of the firemen, who arrived on the ground seen after the alarm was given. In the loft was stored some furniture and paintings, the property of August Be mont. Damage about \$4,000; insured \$5,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. Messrs. Eddy & Turner, produce brokers, lose about \$50. They surance of \$250 in the Ætna Insurance bave an in Company of Hartford. Mr. George Barrell, broker, sustains about \$75 damage; insured for \$500 in the Equitable Insurance Company. Mr. J. Havens, office furniture damaged about \$20; no insurance. Mr. Serimser, liquer-dealer, sustains a loss of about \$100, and is insured in the Grocers' Insurance Company for \$500. There are several other persons occupying the premises who sustained small damage by water.

THE FIRE IN CLIFF-ST. The fire in Cliff-st., reported in Saturday's Tatures, | in specie,

evidently originated from some sparks of charcoal falling from the bench where the boy was using a blow-pipe. The charcoal in the box thus became ig Mesars. J. & E. Steeglitz sustained about \$20 nited. damage. Insured \$900 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company on their stock, tools, and patterns.

CITY ITEMS.

OUT IN THE COUNTRY .- What a sweet sound these few little words have for City children. As we took our last Sunday walk through the dirty streets and lanes where children most do congregate, we could not help thinking how happy it would make each of those little squads, or each of the Ragged Schools, if some kind-hearted man should appear among them and say, To-morrow I will take you all out in the country." How they would run about among the shrubs and trees, picking a flower here, and a rare leaf or branch of plants there; or how they would search through a whole acre of grass if one chance strawberry was found. How they would run up the hills, and scramble to the highest peak of rocks; or dive down into the deepest dells, where some cascading stream was overarched by dark bushes. How the boys would build dams in the brook, and how the girls would chase butterflies along the banks; or run here and there after blue violets and yellow buttercups, and a thousand other things that gladden the hearts of un-

restrained childhood out in the country.

We have often been out with City children upon excursions." They are to them excursions of health and happiness. When dinner-time arrives they bring out their stores of food and spread it upon the grass, where half sitting, half reclining they enjoy their dinners far beyond any one ever eaten from china plates and mahogany tables.

Who ever mingled in such a scene, or looked upon such a group of happy children without feeling that it not only promoted health of body, but health of mind ? Parents, guardians, teachers, friends of the poor:

have you thought yet how you are to spend the great national holiday that is so close upon us, or what lasting evils may be fixed in the minds of your children by the scenes they will witness in the City on the Fourth of July, and how easily you can avert it and give them a day of happiness out in the country

What if all the money that will be worse than wasted in burning Chinese crackers were expended in giving children a day in the country, how much more real happiness they would experience, and how much more like rational beings should we appear when we returned at evening, full of joy and thankfulness, than we shall when we retire amid the smoke and dirt of such a Fourth of July as we have had every year for a long time past in this City?

Out in the country, then, let us go and take the children, and teach them to love Nature in all its gorgeous glory, and in songs of joy sing praise to Nature's God.

IMPROVEMENTS .- Upon the new street recently opened through Columbia College Grounds Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, one of the oldest merchants of New-York, is about erecting a fine warehouse which, in point of elegance and substantiability, will equal any of the structures raised in the Third Ward during the past year. The building will be five stories in hight, and present fronts of white marble, one hundred feet on Park-place and forty-five and a half feet on Church-st. The foundation is of solid masonry lain in concrete, the piers of brick resting on large stones seven feet square. The walls will soon be ready to receive the first tier of beams. The basement ceiling will be 12 feet in hight; the first story ceiling, 14 feet 6 inches; second story, 13 feet 6 inches, and the remaining st >ries between 11 feet and 121 feet in hight. The first story on each street will present fronts of iron, with windows and doors of heavy plate glass, and Badger's shutters. The beams on the various floors will be supported by iron columns resting on the heavy piers, continued one above the other to the top of the structure. Spacious hoistways will be arranged on both streets communicating with the various floors above the first story, and also dummies for the purpose of conveying goods into the lower part of the building. Instead of the sky-light generally constructed for lighting the rears of buildings, an open space will be left in the rear of this structure on the southwest corner, 7 feet by 25. The counting rooms will be on the first floor, south-west corner, communicating with the store and also with Church-st. The building will be well lighted and ventilated, having on Park-place, above the first story, forty-four windows and on Church st. twenty-four windows. On the first story on the former street, there will be six large doors and five windows, and on the latter street four doors and two windows. The exterior of the building will, as before stated, boof decoration, excepting the neatly sculptured brackets supporting the window cornices or caps. The interior of the structure will be finished in a neat and plain style. The marble of which this building will be constructed is now being quarried in Massachusetts. It is of fine grain and susceptible of a high polish, making it the more desirable for building purposes, as dust and dirt will not so readily adhere to it. The work is progressing rapidly, and the building will probably be ready for occupancy late in the fall. In connection with this improvement, we may state that arrangements are now being consummated for the building of another large warehouse on this ground, fifty-seven feet in width by one hundred and sixty-two feet in depth. The total cost of these two warehouses, when completed, will be over \$165,000.

A very large meeting of the friends of Temperance was held last evening at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, Ira Buckman, Jr., presiding. Eloquent addresses on the present crisis and the necessity of action were made by Messrs. C. C. Leigh, Isaac J. Oliver, and Hewitt. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested on the subject of the proposed People's Demonstration to take place on the 25th in the Park.
The meeting adjourned to the Tenth Ward mass meeting at Allen st. Presbyterian Church this evening.

RESPENSING OF BURTON'S THEATER.—This evening Burton's Theater will be reopened for the Summer season by Messra. Eddy and Chanfrau. Mr. Holland and Miss Albertine are engaged for the season.

UNCLE TOM'S CARIN.-This popular drama will be played at the National Theater this week, with Mr. and Mrs. Howard and little Cordelia Howard in their original characters.

The Sonnambula will be given by the Pyne and Harrison Troupe at Niblo's this evening. Several novelties are now in course of preparation for the Summer Season.

Prof. Barker will deliver the Introductory Lecture to the Summer Course of Instruction at the New-York Medical College, in East Thirteenth-st., on Tuesday, June 12, at 11 o'clock A. M. See advertisement.

FARLOW's COURT .- This noted portion of the Five Points has been demelished, we believe for the purpose of erecting a building for the use of Mr. Pease's House of Industry. The part removed is the center of the block north of Anthony-st., opposite the little triangular park between Anthony, Park (late Cross) and Little Water-sts. There are a great many other old fabrics in this neighborhood that ought to be denolished and their places occupied by manufactories or tenement houses that are more fit for the abedes of human beings than the old rat-hole that has just been pulled down, which has long been a den of thieves, prostitutes, and vagabonds. The improve-ment begun ought not to stop until the whole district is purified.

FOR EUROPE.-Vanderbilt's steamship North Star Capt. Wamack, sailed from this port on Saturday for Havre. She carried out 132 passengers and \$226,608

THE WEEKLY CRITIC.-We have received the first two numbers of a new paper with the above title, published in this City by Cleveland & McElrath, and edited by A. F. Boyle. It is devoted to "political and social progress, and to everything old or new which is or promises to be usefut." It is a spicy and saucy sheet, free in opinion and fearless in expression. The typography is first rate. A series of papers by Henry Clapp, entitled "New Portraits of Paris," commence in the second number, and bid fair to possess a piquant interest.

THE RAPE CASE .- All who were arrested on the complaint of Maria Kurell on charge of rape were discharged by Justice Bogart on Satarday on \$300 ball. This practice of inveigling unsuspecting emigrants into brothels has become a systematic business, and must be treated with deserved severity. The Mayor has ordered a new warrant to be issued.

COURT OF COMMON PLRAS. - In the case of Mr. McKellar and others, on the attachment asked for by the Police Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Judge Daly did not render any decision on Saturday forenoon. It will not be rendered probably for some days.

The Mayor is investigating very serious charges implicating some of the officers of the Corporation. He will hold a further examination at his office on Monday.

CITY INSPECTOR'S REPORT .- There were 356 death:

in this City last week, as shown by the official repor of the City Inspector, including 67 men, 58 women, 102 boys, and 109 girls, showing a decrease of 43 on the mortality of the week previous. Bronchitis carried off six, cancers, 5, congestion of the brain 8, consumption 40, dropsy in the head 11, other dropsical complaints 8, diarrhea 6, dysintery 10, typhus fever 14, remittent fever 5, heart disease 6, inflammation of the lungs 17, inflammation of the brain 8, other inflammatory diseases 16, small pox 6, convulsions (infantile) 31, croup 9, debility 8, scarlet fever 20, whooping cough 6, marasmus (infantile) 15, and measles 4. There were 5 premature births, 25 cases of still born, and 11 deaths from violent causes. The following i the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c. 3; brain and nerves 71, generative organs 5, heart and blood vessels 9; lungs, throat, &c. 99; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers 30; still bern and premature births 30; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs 61; uncertain seat and general fevers 44, urinary organs 2. old age 2. Of the whole number 226 were natives o the United States, 48 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 6 of England, and the balance of other European countries.

MISTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE .- Mr. Egbert W. Barnum, formerly a merchant of this City, but lately a resident of Balston Spa, arrived in town a week ago last Wednesday in the Troy boat and took lodgings at No. 11 Wooster-st. Mr. B. was in bad health and came to New-York to visit some of his old friends. On Monday morning last he left the house for a short walk, remarking to the landlady as he went out that he would return shortly. Since that time he has not been seen, and his friends feel great distress concerning him. Any information concerning Mr. Barnum may be left at this office or at the Astor House.

SIDEWALK MENAGERIE-A ROARING LION .- Complaint is made that Archie Grieve, No. 150 Chambersst., keeps the sidewalk full of chickens, dogs, go ats, penies, and all other varieties of live stock, and that he has in his cellar a lion who roars all night.

RADICAL ABOLITION CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone. Sin: Please allow me to correct, slightly, an ite To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Shi: Please allow me to correct, slightly, an item in The Tribune for Saturday. The call signed by Lewis Tappaa, Gerrit Banth, myself and others, for a National Convention of "Radical political Aboli-"tionists" at Syracuse on the 26th, 27th and 28th of June, is not designed to invite, distinctively, a "Lib-"erty party" Convention. It invites all who hold the Constitutional power of the Federal Government to abolish Sievery in all the States, though they may disagree with the Liberty party on its other issues.

Respectfully yours WILLIAM GOODELL.

FOUND DROWNED .- Yesterday Coroner Gamble FOUND PROWNED.—Peacertary Coroner Cannot held an inquest at the foot of Clarkson-st. upon the boby of an unknown woman who was found floating in the dock. No external marks of violence were found on the body, and a verdict of suppose, drowning was rendered. The deceased had been in the water but two or three days. She had the appearance of a German, about 33 years of age. She was dressed in a dark calico gown, gray petiticosts, mus in chemise and dark stockings.

STARBING AFFRAY .- On Sunday morning about 24 STABLING AFFRAY.—On Sinday morning about 24 o'clock J. Eghert Farsham got into an alterection at the corner of Anth-ny-e, and West Broadway with J. h.; McKinz c., which resulted in the latter being seriously stable-sin abdomen with a pocker-knife. The cries of the injured man attracted the attention of Policeman Bulance of the Fifth Ward, who took Farniaminto custody. McKenzie was conveyed to his home, No. 631 Greenwich-st., where he was attended by a surgeon, who pronounced his wounds of a serious character. The origin of the row did not appear. Farnham was committed to the Tembs by Justice Bo-

Moran, the years man who was run over about ten days ago at the corner of Tenth-av, and Thirty dirst-at, by one of the findson flive Halittaders, while endeavoring to get on board while the caves in mostion, died yesterday at the Naw-York Hospital from the injuries then received. One of his legs was broken above the knee, which rendered amputation necessary. No blame appears to have been attributed to any one connected with the toad. An inquest will be held to-day.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.-Louisa Haser, a German girl, was filling a camphone lamp on Saturday night at No. 36 Houston-st while the wick was lighted, when the fluid caugh fire and caused an explosion. She was dangerously injured.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY .- An Irish servant name All LEGED GRAND LARGE AV. — All tissing on-st., was arrested vesterday by officer Nesbit, of the Fifth Ward Police, charged with stealing a crape showt, valued at #85, the property of Oits Field, Esq., residing at No. 91 Hudson at. The accused on being taken before Justice Bogart confessed the lareny and said she pawned the shawd at P. Fallen's, No. 121 West Broadway, where it was starward recovered. The theft was committed on the 12th of April last.

Daring Robbert .—Three young men went into the store of Johanna Regisko, No. 229 Rivington-st., on Saturday night, and saked the price of two watches that hung in the window. They were told the property was not for sale, when they knocked cown Mrs. R., took the watches and ran. Mrs. Regists to recovered in a moment, and chased the socundrels, crying "Watch," Officer Minto came up and arres ed two of the number, who gave the names of Ed. Loder and John Martin. They were committed by Justice Welch.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A JUVENILE. Thomasurke, an English boy 13 years of age living at No. 6 FELONIOUS A'SAULT BY A JUVENILE.—INDING Burke, an English boy 13 years of age living at No. 6 Greenwichest., was arrested yesterday for assaulting and stating James Mahoney, of No. 6 Morriset, in the arm with a knife inflicting a dangerous wound. The youngstr was taken befor Justice Bogart and committed for trial. He alloged that he has to stab Maloney in self-defense, the latter having him by the neck and choking him in a fearful manner. THE CURRENT RUMOR THAT MAYOR WOOD

THE CURRENT RUMOR THAT MAYOR WOOD had induced Mesers Charles Herard & Co., No. 50; Grandest, to reduce the price below cost of their entire stock of Rich Dayss Goods, in order to turn the tide of popular interest from the Baby Shew, is wishout the slightest shadow of truth. Mesers, H. & Co., have to our knowledge contempated this reduction for a west past, and will carry it into effect this morning. The prices of Rich Shawls, Mastritas, Shiks, Bargors, Tissues, &c. is an institution the Ladies fully understand; therefore we expect to hear some flattering remarks concerning this house before the week is out.

[Advertisement.]

BABY SHOW A WEEK MORE.—The great BABY Show at Barnum's Museum will be continued all this week-positively the last-when the prize babies, the twins, triplets, ac., numbering over sixty of the choicest of the entire late col-lection, will be ranged on high platforms, so as to be distinctly seen, and not handled, by the crowd. The between time enter-tainments at 12 (noon), at 3 and at 8 P.M. Bearded Lady, Giantess, &c., all at Barkun's yet, besides.

Students, Sedentary men, persons who are con

fixed by business or other paranits, are the ones who are liable to the most obstinate forms of Fever and Ague. Dassitzan's ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS will strengthen them, restore suspended or impaired digestion, and neutralize every symptom of Chills and Fever. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. Dassitza, Agent as the Wholonic heavy. No. 341 Rendwar, Now-Yerk.

at the Wholesale Depot. No. 341 Broadway, Now-Yerk.
The above popular and successful remady is sold at wholesale and retail by Chas. H. Ring, corner Broadway and Johnst.; also, by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 21 Bardayst.; STRESKE PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambersti.; F. C. Wells & Go., No. 11 Franklinst; and Jons W. Galfertries, corner of Grand and Nor

[Advertisement.]

Little CORDELIA HOWARD, with her parents,
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Howard are to appear To-Neght and all
this week at the National Theates in the great "Uncl. is
Tow's Came."

PHRENOLOGY .- Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character given daily by Prof. Yow.um at the Phrenological Cabiner, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for Gentlemen and Ladios.

That charming child, little COROMIA HOWARD, is to appear TO-NIGHT and all the week at the favorite NATIONAL THEATER, in the great UNDER TOW'S CARN.

True economy is money well invested. The ane maly of the motto is not so great as the contrast b tween the prices of Day Goods and every other article of domestic comprises of Day Goods and every other article of domestic comprise. Net rotwithstanding the former low prices, S. & M. E. Towner & Co. offer all kinds of Dress Goods, Barger and Barger Rober, Jaconiers and Silks of every description at a great reduction. The announcement is sufficient, as Coulumnia, Hall, No. 231 Grands k., New York, is known to be the resert of all who wish to expend money to the best advantage.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS -PRATT & HARDENBURGH, Manufacturers and Importors, No. 566 Broadway, between Leonard and Frunkin-sta, invite at tention to their extansive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the city or country at short notice, and their workwarranted.

To AGUE SUFFERERS.—Take no more Arsonic, Tennes, Mercury, Quinine, Fobringes, Strychmine or Asit-Pedicios of say kind. The well-known inefficiency of these nonlone poisons proves them to be the offspring either of fasse medical principies or of mercerary quacks. The accumulative atmospheric poison Malaria is the one came for which the one remedy is the natural articlote which can neutralize it. Take this and health is secured. See the advertisement of Rhobas's Favan and Ague Curae.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" at the NATIONAL.
THEATER TO-NIGHT.—Another great rush. Secure your places.

TEAS.—The best assortment of FINE TRAS will be found at the Carrox Tra Comraxy's newly-orected and eigenst store, No. 125 Chathan-et., (between Pearl and baces-veit-sts.,)) he oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assers our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either as wholessle or retail. No branch stores.

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS-For beatifyog the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles om the face. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York; reale by C. H. Ring, Broadway, and all Druggists.

EXTRACT FROM A PHYSICIAN'S LETTER TO DR. BRANDETH.—"Brandreth's Pills have clearly proved that a state of bowels may exist in many diseases giving rise to a retention of fecular matter, which will not be entirely obvisced by their occasional use; but by a continuance of them they ultimately restore the bowels to a healthy and regular action. I believe them to be the only purgative yet known to the profession pessessing this quality. Numerous chromie diseases of the lowers formerly received alleviation from them, which were formerly treated by a different cless of remedies. I have found their occasional use productive of a remarkable degree of vigor, both of body end mind."

BRANDETH'S FILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 53 Canal-st, Brandreth Buildings; at Burnton's bookstores, No. 241 Hudson st. and No. 336 Bowery.

The genuine BRANDETH PILLS may also be had of D. P. EXTRACT FROM A PHYSICIAN'S LETTER TO DR.

236 Bowery.

The genuine Brandretti Fills may also be had of D. D. Wilsht, No. 66 Houstenest, corner of Lewis; of J. Kerr. No. 18 Broadway; of Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fultonest, Brookings; and of all respectable medicine vendors in the world.

ELEGANT FARLOR FAPERS.

SUTPHEN & BREED, Importers, Manufacturers and Johbers of Wail Papers, at their new and spacious warehouse, No. 468 Broadway, are now receiving, and will continue to receive by various vessels arriving through the season, the latest and most attractive Novelties which European skill can produce in the sine of Flain, Gold and Volvet DECONATIVE WALL PAPERS. Those about to sdorn the walls of their dwellings nearly and to Courage, Hall or Paisco, are invited to call and examine this rich and attractive stock. Prices shall be made loss and all contracts shall be executed with promptness and artistic skill. Mirchants supplied with American goods at lowest possible prices.

GOODWIN & CORT, No. 258 Water-st., have perfected a unique SUMBER RANGE, intended especially for private families. Its beauty of design, compact form, many cuinary conveniences, and small cost, commend it as the most land economical Range ever devised for the comfort and convenience, of housekeepers during the Summer season.

Root takes perfect Pictures in all weather.
Root takes real life-size hotographs on canvas.
Root's Photographs of all sines are unsurpassed.
Root's Gallery is easy of access.
Root is at No. 363 Breadway, corner of Pranklin-st.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS and HOSIERY of

every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWRET.

Special attention is invited at this season to the ZEPBYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS, originally introduced at our catabilishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lights one, elasticity, durability and cheaptons.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowney.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 110 sari-st.—See under head of Paints.

"UNCLE TOM'S CARIN" is again brought out at the NATIONAL THEATER with Little CORDELIA HOWARD. What a rush there will be TO-NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ITEMS. DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The church of the Resurrection, a fine structure recently completed in Flatbush for the accommodation of the atholics of that neighborhood, was dedicated yesterday in accordance with the usual rites and core monies. The ceremony opened by a procession passheaded by Bishop Laughlin. When the procession was over the Bishop preached the dedication sermon, the subject of which was the resurrection of the body; he said that all Christians belonging to the true church should honor their bodies, as every particle belonging to them shall be gathered together on the

lest day, no matter where they are scattered—to be molded anew, that the mortal shall put on im nortality and the corruptible put on incorruption. He proceeded to speak of how in the olden time the greatest insult you could offer to a person was to disrespect the dead belonging to them, how David, when he slow Goliab, asked that his flesh should not be put under the earth but to leave his body to be food for the beasts; how the Catacombs of Rome have not one Jew or unbeliever interred in them in spite of all that has been said against it, that the Christians had always tried to be buried together so that they might all rise together on the day of judgment; that the Catholia Church orders every one belonging to that comm ity to be buried in consecrated ground, and if they are not, they are to be exhamed as soon as possible and removed to a proper place of burial; be pointed out how sinful it is for persons when any of their friends or relatives die to give up to drinking rues and all sorts of sinful amusements, and all this in the presence of the corpse. He concluded his discourse by rema ke relative to those tavern-keepers that cluster around the cemeteries. He said that it was a mockery of the dead for rum shops to be kept in such places, that no man should be seen in such a den. The ceremonies closed by a solemn high mass. A large number of persons were present to witness the

dating a thousand persons. STREET PREACHING -There was German streetpreaching yesterday afternoon on a vacant lot corner of Ewen and Stagg-sts. The speaker was a German tailor, known as "Bushwick Schneider." The audience were principally Germans, who conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

proceedings. The building is capable of accomm

BROOKLIN CITY MORTALITY.- The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 57, of which 36 were males and 23 females. Of adults there were 19, and of minors 38. Of the most prominent diseases s died of congestion of the lungs, 5 of consumption, 6 of scarlet fever, and 4 of measles.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—Charles Bateman and ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—Charles Bateman and Cornellus Hickey, were arrested on Saturday by Officer McCornisk of the Hid District, for stealing the iron fenders from a canal best lying at the Atlantic Dock. Julia Burke was arread by Officer Revendeds for breathing in the door of Mrs. Hustin's bonse in South Brooklyn, and threatening to stab hor with a knife. George Wilson was taken into custedly about 10 relock on Sunday morains by Officers Cornell and Mackrell, for being in the house of Henry Scotills. No. 560 Pacific st, under supplicious chromateness. Officer Regan of the 1st District, arrested a man on Saturday evening, having in his possession a lot of ready-made clothes, which were supposed to be stolen. The parties arrested were all committed for a hearing.

ATTENPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—An aged Gere named Wm. W. Ludwing, who resided in Morrisania, attem to commit suicide on Friday afterneon by jumping into the a st the foot of North Seconder. (Eastern District.) He come to this city to collect some meansy due him for labor, being unencounful and out of money, sought to destroy his He was received by some parsons who saw him jump take river, and on Segurday he was cent to the Poor House.